#### Amnsements.

MY OF MUSIC-8:15-Nature.
THEATRO-8-What Happened to Jones.
WAY THEATRE-8:15-Half a King.
1-S-The Belle of Not-York.
THEATRE-8:15-The Circus Girl.
NUSEE-Wax Works. Grand Concerts and Cine-MDEN MUSEE-WAY WORKS, Urain mandraphy.

EMPIRE THEATRE - 8:20—The Little Minister.

GARDEN THEATRE - 8:15—A Bachelor's Romance.

GARNEN THEATRE - 8:15—A Bachelor's Romance.

GARNEN THEATRE - 8:15—A Betaler in New-York.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE - 8:15—El Capitan.

HARLEM WAS HALLE - 8:15—El Capitan.

HOVEYS THEATRE - 8:15—The Prench Maid.

HEVING PLACE THEATRE - 8:15—The French Maid.

INVINGENCAL THEATRE - 8:15—In Town.

KNICKERHOCKER THEATRE - 8:15—In Town.

WORSTER - 8:14—7:30—Vaideville. KNEICERROCKER THEATRE SID-IN TOWN.
KOSTER & HAL'S 130-Vaudeville.
KOSTER & HAL'S 130-Vaudeville.
KOSTER & HAL'S 150-Change Alley.
LYCSEW THEATRE SID-Change Alley.
MANHATTAN SID-THE FIRE BOTH.
MANHATTAN SID-THE THE BOTH.
MANHATTAN SID-THE BOTH.
MA ROCTOR'S Vaudeville.
TAR THEATRE S. The Fair in Midgettown.
TAR THEATRE S.15—The Physician.
TARJACK'S THEATRE S.15—The Physician.
TREER & FIELDS MUSIC HALL—Y curticaque—The WERER & FIELDS MUSIC HASH Glad Hand 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8:15-The Sign of the Cross.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. SELLEW. No. 111 Pulton-st.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Spanish Cabinet voted to grant Cuba autonomy under the suzerainty of Spain, and to continue the campaign as long as necessary. — Governor-General Weyler of Cuba cabled to Premier Sagasta, proffering his services to the Spanish Government, and saying "I shall not resign;" a public demonstration in honor of General Weyler was given in Havana. — Sir John Gilbert, president of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors, died in London. — The sum of 100,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to the United States. — The British Government announced its decision to refuse to take part in a sealing conference at which Japan and Russia were represented, owing to the objections of Canada. — The British ship Glenard, from New-York for Calcutta, has been wrecked; no lives were lost. — "The Liars," a new comedy, with Charles Wyndham in the leading role, was produced in the Criterion Theatre, London, and was received with favor. — W. J. Scanlon, United States commercial agent, died of yellow fever at Port Antonio, Jamaica.

DOMESTIC.—A disastrous fire raged in the stock yards district of Chicago, many horses being burned to death and one man lesing his life, —— Seven young women were burned to death at a State institution in Dakota. death at a State institution in Dakota.

Five deaths from yellow fever and thirty-eight new cases of the disease were reported in New-orleans.

Several appointments were made by President McKinley.

Information reached Washington that the Government forces in Guatemala have recaptured Quezaltenango from the insurgents.

Three Canadian villages have been practically wiped out by forest fires.

The New-York State Christian Endeavor Convention was ended at Elmira.

The Baltimores won the last of the Temple Cup baseball games. ple Cup baseball games.

CITY .- The Citizens Union opened its camby Seth Low was indersed by the Citizens Union of Brooklyn. ——Stocks were dull and

tower.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair; slightly cooler; variable winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 57; averyesterday:

Newsmen do not always keep pace with the return of readers to town. The Tribune is glad to be informed whenever the paper cannot be found on sale at any stand.

For subscription rates see Special Notices on the page opposite.

NON-PARTISANSHIP IS REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Quigg went over to Brooklyn the other day to tell the women there that they should help him defeat Seth Low. He found that they had a high opinion of Mr. Low, and were not Alsposed to be patient with the impertinence which described an honored citizen whom they had known and trusted for twenty years as "a "young man who inherited a large fortune, whom it hasn't spoiled-wholly. He is presi-"dent of a college free of debt when he "hold; now it is weighed down with a debt of "\$3,000,000." That kind of smartness pleases the boys in "Abe" Gruber's district, but it was too much for intelligent women, and they wanted to know what Mr. Quigg had to say of Mr. Low's record as Mayor of Brooklyn. To this Mr. Quigg answered: "No, ladies; nothing can "be said against the good man except that he "wants to be Mayor of Greater New-York "through the destruction of the Republican The ladles understood Mr. Quigg's view of the Republican party perfectly, and replied: "No! no! The destruction of Platt!"

It cannot be too clearly understood by everybody that Mr. Low does not menace Republicanism, but only a false and dishonest use of that honored name. Mr. Low, in spite of the withholding from him of the regular nomination, is in a true sense the Republican candidate, inasmuch as he represents in municipal affairs the doctrines of the Republican party as embodied in the Constitution, as revealed by its past action, as declared by its leaders, including the gentleman who has been drafted by the machine to fight against the non-partisan principles seven months ago enunciated by himself. The Republican party is not committed to Mr. Lauterbach's idea that a Tammany Mayor is better than a non-partisan Mayor. It is committed to the exact opposite of that, and no manipulation of party machinery can reverse the continuous and boasted policy of the party, avowed time and again by party leaders, including the

manipulators themselves. When the Republican State Convention adopted a platform in 1893 pledging the party to work in the Constitutional Convention for municipal home rule, and intrusted the work of Constitution-making to men like Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root, and when in the next convention the work of these Constitution-makers in guaranteeing home rule by provision for non-partisanship in municipal affairs was commended, the Republican party of this State committed itself to the doctrine which Mr. Low represents. When the Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention, including Mr. Lauterbach, signed an address in favor of giving cities a chance to settle their own affairs free from the disturbance of National or State questions-that is, a chance to exercise home rule

untrammelled by appeals of National and State

politicians to elect Mayors for outside causesthey committed the party to the non-partisan doctrine. When the Republican voters accepted the Constitution providing for separate municipal elections they affirmed their adherence to the doctrine. When Benjamin F. Tracy last spring joined Seth Low in a memorial to the Legislature asking it to promote non-partisanship in cities he gave his adhesion to the platform on which Seth Low stands to-day.

Ever since 1893 the Republican party has sought popular favor by proclaiming its devotion to the principle of non-partisanship in local affairs. It claims as its own the benefits of Mayor Strong's and Mayor Schleren's non-partisan administrations. Both ran on Republican tickets, but both declared their intention to be responsible to no party for their acts. Both maintained this attitude, and both are now supporting Mr. Low as the representative of the same principle which the Republican party adopted when seeking to drive Tammany and McLaughlin from power. General Tracy is an estimable gentleman, but he is not running for Mayor either on his own principles or those of the Republican party.

### QUIGG IS IT.

It has been intimated in some quarters that the newspapers are making too much of Mr. Quigg. It is true that Quigg does seem to occupy unusual space for a statesman of his calibre. But how could it be otherwise in any discussion of the present political situation? Unless, indeed, all reference to what is called the regular Republican organization is to be suppressed. For it is worthy of observation that so far as that organization is concerned Quigg is doing all the talking. There's nothing from Tracy, nothing from Platt, nothing from Gibbs, nothing even from the usually garrulous Gruber, nothing from anybody but Quigg. There hasn't been since the City Convention abdicated its functions and sat silent while Quigg conducted all the proceedings, made all the motions, did most of the talking, and cast 191 votes as a unit. He is president of the County Committee and of the City Committee, and in the latter capacity has selected his own subordinates and associates. The conduct of the entire campaign has been put in his hands, and he is running it to the Queen's taste. There have been Bosses before. Tammany has had Tweed and Kelly and Croker; the Republican State machine has had Platt and the county machine Lauterbach, but never one of them was clothed with such absolute power in dictating the polley, choosing the candidates and managing a campaign as Lemuel Ely Quigg exercises at this moment in what he calls the Republican party of this city. That's the reason why Quigg occuples so much space in the newspapers. Quigg is the Republican party.

For the Tammany Democracy a considerable number of statesmen are talking at intervals. Neither Croker nor Sheehan is doing it all. Neither one has the absolute sway that Quigg exercises. Of neither one of them can it be said with certainty that "what he says goes." Other leaders have to be consulted, and when either of them undertakes to carry things with a high hand the rank and file put themselves in evidence and make a kick. For the Citizens Union there are any number of spokesmen-perhaps too many-but none of them, not even the much-misrepresented Mr. Reynolds, pretends to lay down the law for the rest or issue general orders for the conduct of the campaign. The Citizens Union may be a trifle scattering and heterogeneous, but its members have at least retained the right to express their own opinions and have not surrendered to any one their individual liberty of thought and action. Nor does any one man pretend to speak with the authority of an autocrat or dictator for the wing of the Democracy which has put Mr. Henry George in nomination. Even "Jimmy" O'Brien does not venture to speak of the snug and serviceable little body of adherents under his command in the first person singular. In these and all other organizations of which we have any knowledge there's the buzz of voices, the noise of many talkers, expressions of individual opinion, and all the indications of intellectual agitation and freedom of movement. In the Republican organization nobody peeps. It's all Quigg.

We presume he likes it. Whether all the statesmen, talkative and prominent in past campaigns but silent now, like it as well we are unable to say. It may be that they are keeping still, in wonder at the self-sufficiency with which this political infant phenomenon is wielding the sceptre and issuing commands, or they may be so disgusted with the whole situation that they have nothing to say; or, what is quite possible, they may be keeping their mouths shut for fear of disturbing Quigg in his handling of the machine. Whatever may be the cause, the old leaders are saying nothing, but letting Ouige do all the talking. Hence the prevalence and continuance of Onigg in the press. It is strongly probable that he will continue to be in evidence, with the whole stage all to himself, until the election in November. If he should be successful, if General Tracy is elected as he so confidently predicts, Mr. Lemuel Ely Quigg will be not only "biger than old" Platt, but by all odds the biggest man on the continent, and next to Emperor William, the biggest in the whole But his eggs are all in that basket. If he should happen to fail-but to his sanguine temperament such a contingency is simply in-

### GREAT BRITAIN'S WITHDRAWAL.

It is announced that the British Government has decided to withdraw from, or has declined to enter, the proposed international sealing conference. The news is both unexpected and unwelcome. A fortnight ago, indeed, there arose some talk of such withdrawal. But the grounds on which it was to be based seemed so unconvincing that few supposed such action would be taken. Down to to-day most judicious-minded men in this country and, it is well believed. in Great Britain, too, have expected the British Government to enter the conference. To-day's declination will therefore come as an unpleasant shock, scarcely less unpleasant because it is confidently believed to be contrary to the sentiment and desire of the best leaders of British opinion and, indeed, of the British Government

itself. Without going into all the details of the nego tlations thus unhapplly terminated, which have recently been rehearsed at length, these salient facts may be recalled. The American Ambassador invited the British Government to participate in a conference of the Powers interested in the Behring Sea seal fisheries. The British Foreign Minister replied, accepting the invitation to enter a conference with the United States. The American Ambassador immediately reminded him that the proposed conference was also to include Russia and Japan. To that the British Foreign Minister made no reply, leaving it to be supposed that his acceptance of the invitation held good, and that he had no objection to meeting with Russia and Japan. That was more than two months ago. And now, at this late date, when the delegates to the conference are actually on their way to the place of meeting, the British Government announces that it will not enter the conference with Russia and Japan. That means, of course. that it will not enter this conference at all, since it is manifestly out of the question for the

United States now to exclude those two Powers. The right of the British Government to act thus is not to be disputed, though we should

upon the United States Government by British | might naturally be expected. It is, moreover, journals on both sides of the sea if it should do exactly the same thing. But the exercise of that right, in these circumstances, is much to be regretted. If it be some consolation to know that the British Government has done this against its own best will, under Canadian compulsion, it is also an aggravation of the case that it should have yielded to such coercion. The nominal plea that Russia and Japan have no standing in the matter is not seriously to be maintained. To the Canadian complaint that Russia, Japan and the United States would be able to outvote Great Britain and Canada, it may properly be replied that so would Great Britain and Canada be able to outvote the United States. The conclusion at which most observers will arrive is that Canada does not want a lucrative business interfered with, even for the sake of humanity and justice, and that she has been able in some way to prevail upon the British Government to support her in that unworthy attitude. In that way have the desires of two great nations been balked, and the achievement of a desirable and beneficent object been post-

#### WILLIAM A. STILES.

A keen sense of private and public loss is the first emotion produced by the death of such a man as the late William A. Stiles. And it is justified. The loss is real and great. A fine and ennobling personal presence has disappeared from the ranks of comradeship, and a faithful and efficient public servant has been forever removed from his scene of duty. The places will be filled, as all vacancies in the ranks of humanity are. But they will not be

filled exactly as he filled them. The impulse to eulogy also arises, quickly and spontaneously. In no case could a tribute of praise be better deserved, though in none was it ever less self-sought than by the simple, unaffected, modest man to whom it is now rendered. There never was a more genial companion or more loyal friend or a more patient and honest counsellor. Of the social circle of appreciative comrades he was always a welcome member, and whenever his tall, gaunt, Lincoln-like figure was seen to rise at the postprandial board, for speech or story, the treat of the evening was known to be assured. His mastery of a felicitous English style and his profound and sympathetic knowledge of floral and arboreal life made him in the chosen field of his later years one of the most instructive and charming of contemporary writers; and that same knowledge, conjoined with refined taste and sturdy integrity, made him as Park Commissioner a highly useful as well as a

fully trusted public servant. But above all sense of loss and readiness to praise there must arise the realization that what is best in man survives the incident which we call death, and does so not only in some distant and future sphere, but here and now. In such abiding influences a life is most valuable to humanity, and through them the memory of William A. Stiles will be preserved among the friends who loved him and the public which he served.

### NEW-JERSEY'S SPECIAL ELECTION.

It is reasonably certain now that two of the three constitutional amendments submitted to the voters of New-Jersey were adopted last week, notwithstanding the earlier reports which indicated that all three had been defeated. The official returns will not be formally announced until October 19, but the figures are now prac tically ready for the State Board of Canvassers. and, unless unexpected errors are discovered in them, these will show that only the amendment permitting women to vote at school elections in the rural districts was beaten. The amendment prohibiting the Legislature from legalizing racetrack gambling was adopted by a majority of 600, in round numbers, while that enjoining the Governor from appointing during the legislative recess persons previously nominated but not ized effort was made. After the vote is announced by the canvassers a week from next Tuesday the amendments having a majority vote to their credit will become part of the organic law of the State and cannot be eliminated by the Legislature without the sanction of the

voters in a special election. The election at which the amendments were put before the people was unique in most respects. None of the political parties took any official part in it, but the Republican State Committee did issue an address, urging the passage of the anti-gambling amendment as a necessary completion of the fight against the racetrack domination begun four years ago. Several Democratic organizations held meetings and protested against the amendment "curtailing the Governor's power," as they described it. The racetrack men purchased 100,000 ballots, and, after running a cross through all the amendments, distributed them throughout the State. but principally in Hudson, Essex, Passaic and Camden counties. It was generally assumed that all the amendments would stand or fall together, and the marked difference in the vote given for each has caused surprise. Almost two-thirds of the voters stayed away

from the polls, but it is safe to say that an overwhelming majority of them were favorable to the anti-gambling amendment at least. The explanation given by most of them since is that they supposed the majority would be so large as to make their individual votes of little consequence. The narrow escape that the moral people of the State had was made apparent by the boastful predictions of the racetrack men the day after election, when the victory seemed to be with them. They talked freely of reopening the tracks and resuming business at the old stands. As it is now, there is no likelihood that New-Jersey will legalize gambling during the

### A PASSION FOR KNOWLEDGE.

The case of Romeo Weisenberg, eleven years of age, whose parents live at No. 153 Ludlowst., is at once unusual and suggestive. For some time past he has been possessed by an overmastering desire to gain an education. He went to school for a little while last year, but admittance was refused to him this year on account of the overcrowded condition of the schools. This only seemed to intensify his desire to learn, and he would often bribe schoolboys with candy to teach him what they had learned during the day. He also attempted to secure the good offices of influential citizens to procure his admittance into some school, but in vain. He kept brooding over his ill fortune, until at last his mind seems to have been affected, and on Monday he was taken to Bellevue Hospital and placed in a ward for observation.

The thoughtless comment on this case will doubtless be that the lad must have been driven to insanity by some other cause than his inability to go to school; for such a strange passion for learning will seem inconceivable to most people. Certainly the average schoolboy, with his satchel "and shining morning face, creeping like snall unwillingly to school," will be likely to decide that the hapless boy must have been crazy from the beginning. Yet, given a certain temperament, coupled with an intense desire for knowledge, and perhaps a soaring ambition that beats itself in vain against the iron bars of circumstance, and there is nothhesitate to say what criticisms would be passed ing strange in the story. Rather, it is what

a mistake to assume that all boys are averse to learning, even though that view of the case has the weighty authority of Shakespeare. The majority of boys, in fact, like to learn, not at first, it may be, but after they have caught some glimpses of the wonderful and beautiful things in the temple of knowledge; and it is little less than a tragedy to a bright boy when, through stress of circumstance, he has to be taken from school and put to work. Fortunately, few such are driven to insanity by the disappointment, and most of them either manage to get the education they covet in spite of an adverse fate, or bravely reconcile themselves to the untoward conditions that confront them. But, though they may say nothing about their deprivation, it is a deprivation, nevertheless,

Another thing is suggested by this incident. The children of foreign-born parents in this city. especially on the East Side, are dominated by a passionate desire for enlightenment that many Americans by descent can hardly understand. It is the general testimony of mission workers among these peoples that the one overmastering desire of most of their children is to be Americanized and educated. This is sometimes carrled so far that it leads them to forget their filial duty, and refuse to associate with their parents more than is absolutely necessary or speak their tongue. They want to be little Americans, to speak the language of the country, to sing the National hymn, to salute the flag, and to gain the education which is freely offered in the public schools. When so much is said in derogation of certain foreign elements in our population, it is well to remember this fact, which indicates that, even though the parents may fail to become American in spirit, their children will grow up to be no less loyal and devoted to the flag than those whose ancestors fought valiantly in the War of the Revolution.

We observe with some interest that "The Albany Evening Journal" has entered once more upon its annual diversion of reading The Tribune out of the Republican party. It is none of our business, to be sure, but it occurs to us that as a measure of economy it might formulate this proceeding and keep it standing.

The activity of the special Board on Drydocks is the most auspicious sign of the times in the whole Navy Department.

Mr. Quigg has become philosophical. "In this 'world," he says, "things don't always happen. Even when they seem to happen, sometimes they don't. They come about as results "of causes that naturally operate. Results in 'political matters do not differ in this respect "from those in business affairs." The Brooklyn women to whom these sage observations were addressed hardly knew whether they were listening to original remarks from Quigg or a reading of Bunsby from Dickens.

It is pleasant to observe that the United States is to have as much space as any other foreign nation at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. Now let it make sure of filling the space as well as

Somebody who signs himself "F. M. T." has been playing the old acrostic game on "The New-York Sun." This person writes to the editor describing the Tammany ticket thus:

"A Tank," A 'Crank' and

A 'Poy.' " The only funny thing about it is the acrostic.

Another indication of returning prosperity in Ireland is seen in the annual fisheries report. In 1896 the fisherles of Ireland took, exclusive of shellfish, 1,013,692 hundredweight of seafish, valued at \$1,596,065, an increase of 315,687 hundredweight, and \$221,310 over the catch of 1895. This happy result was attained not by any material increase of force in boats or men, but by the use of improved gear and better methods of work. Intelligence and industry are being applied to the redevelopment of a trade in which

has a mission. Not satisfied with being a Justice of the Peace and a member of the present Grand Jury of Hudson County, he has an unquenchable yearning to have his name forever entwined around a monumental piece of original legislation. Though not a lawyer, nor a member of New-Jersey's law-making body, he has announced his intention of drafting for the consideration of the Legislature a bill including in the category of misdemeanors the offence of preaching "political sermons." Many of the clergymen of Hudson County have from time to time made pointed remarks on public affairs. They have said unkind things about officials who neglected their duty and violated their oath, and some of them have even gone so far as to make personal remarks about the character of men active in the direction of city and county affairs. Mr. Stuke knows how disagreeable that is, because friends of his have not escand unscathed. Mr. Stuke's idea is to punish by fine or imprisonment, or both, any clergyman who publicly addresses his congregation on any subject not strictly religious. Unlike many reformers, Mr. Stuke is conservative. It is surprising that he does not propose to make it a penal offence for clergymen to talk on any question, or even to conduct religious services, cause these have a tendency to interfere with the popularity of certain lines of business in Hudson County. Mr. Stuke should endeavor to overcome his constitutional timidity.

Some admirers of Thomas Moore among the flourishing and ancient Order of Hibernians have made formal complaint that the name of their favorite poet was omitted from the lists of famous men which find a place on the walls of the new Library of Congress. But the gay and tuneful Irishman who visited the United States in 1803 and could only characterize its system of government under Jefferson as "The brute made ruler and the man made brute," could scarcely expect a cordial welcome, even a century later, to an American Pantheon

The "principles of Jefferson, Tilden and Bryan." Great Scott, Sulzer! Come off the perch!

The fall term of the United States Supreme Court will begin next Monday with a docket of only four hundred and sixty-six cases, against an accumulation of six hundred and sixteen at the close of the recess a year ago. Each year now sees the highest Federal Tribunal meet with a diminished volume of hold-over appeals confronting it, and there is an excellent prospect of the Court actually catching up with its yearly work before the second decade of the new century. Thanks to the far-sighted and liberal judicial reforms inaugurated by the List Congress, the Federal Courts may soon hope to escape the reproach of dilatoriness too often heaped upon the truly leaden-footed administration of justice in this country and elsewhere.

### PERSONAL.

General John Watt Horn, of Baltimore, whose death is announced, was born in Scotland, his mother, Isabel C. Watt, being a lineal descendant with distinction in the Union Army throughout the war. In 1857 he was appointed Warden of the Maryland State Penltendary. At the end of his term he astablished the House of Reformation for Colored Children at Cheltenham, Md., of which he became superintendent. He was a past com-mander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Maryland. of the celebrated inventor, James Watt. He served

Canadian artists have been invited by the Dominton Government to submit designs for statues of the Queen and the late Premier, Alexander Mac-kenzie, to be erected on Parliament Hill, in Ot-

tawa. The general design is left to each competi-tor. The Canadian Parliament voted last session as prellminary appropriations \$5,000 for each statue. The people of Dubuque, Iowa, will soon erect a fine monument over the grave of the ploneer Julian Dubuque.

"Truth," of London, denies the statement of a Paris paper that the Princess of Wales has arranged to go through Father Kneipp's cure at Woerishofen, in Bayaria, next summer. The Princess went to Woerishofen for a couple of days when she left Bayreuth, in order to see her sister, the Duchess of Cumberland.

Captain Frederick Chatard, who has just died at St. Louis, was the oldest surviving officer of the Confederate Navy, and was a member of the well-known Baltimore family of that name. He was a brother of Dr. Francis Chatard and an uncle of Bishop Chatard of the Catholic Diocese of Vincennes, Ind.

News has reached London that Li Hung Chang has been more or less seriously unwell for two or three months. It is understood at Shanghai that the Grand Secretary will continue asking for leave "to attend to his maladies" until the Chinese Emperor, wearying of his entreaties, permits the old servant of his dynasty to retire to his home, in Anhui

Andrew Carnegie has purchased the estate of Skibo, in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Skibo Castle is a fine house, which was enlarged and modernized thout ten years ago, and stands in beautiful grounds, which extend to the Dornoch Firth, and there are extensive gardens. The estate, which comprises upward of twenty thousand acres, affords excellent grouse and low-ground shooting, and there are four thousand acres of woods, which contain large herds of roe deer. The Skibo property has a frontage along the Dornoch Firth of four-

Ex-President Cleveland will be the crator at the coming celebration of Charter Day at Princeton University on October 22.

It is now announced that there is no hope for the recovery of Munkacsy, the painter. He is in a private asylum at Bonn. His brain power apears to be absolutely gone, and the doctors declare him incurable. He has no memory left, and eems not even to have retained any remembrance of his art. Now and then he will speak hopefully for a few moments of some great work which he hopes to accomplish, but afterward he will again subside into a state of dulness and appear to have completely forgotten everything he has said. As is not unusual in such cases, his general health remains good and he sleeps well.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Deacon David E. Cushing, of Cambridgeport, Vt., has kept the same store in the same place for fiftyfour years, and hopes to make it sixty years.

"It's a shame the way those girls play golf," said the philosophical mosquito. "Take Miss Molile Jones, for instance. Why, when I tried to bite her arm last night, it was so hard it turned my bill in."—(Harper's Bazar.

The full name of the smallest State in the Union is "the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," and the legal title of its chief officer is "Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-

Hymen an Expert.—It was their first quarrel after marriage, and he was leaving for the club in anger. At the door he turned and hurled back one part-ng shot. "If love is blind," he said, "it must be admitted that Hymen is a first-class oculist."—(Chicago Post.

A Grand Army Post composed exclusively of Roman Catholic priests has just been formed at Notre Dame, Ind The Very Rev. Father Corby, who was chaplain of the 88th New-York Volunteers, was installed as commander. He enjoys a National reputation as a prelate of the Catholio Church, and during the late war gave absolution to his New-York regiment on the battlefield of Gettys-burg. General William A. Olmstead, of this city, who will soon be elevated to the priesthood, is adjutant of the post.

Mr. Dearborn-How are you getting along with our new wife?

your new wife?
Mr. Wabash—Oh, there's trouble already.
"What's wrong."
"Why, she insists on having a new wheel, and I think the one my last wife had is good enough."
—(Yorkers Statesman.

A Philadelphia tobacconist says: "One-fifth of our cigarette sales during the last two months have been to women If you were to stand at my door for an hour or two you'd be surprised to the swell girls who come in to make purchases. There is a certain brand which they all seem to have an especial liking for. It is evident that in this respect they are acting in concert. There is a certain club of uptown girls, a smokers' club, which, to my personal knowledge, recently passed resolutions adopting this particular brand as the official cigarette of the club.

br. Quack-My instructions were not followed. It

Apropos of a recent order that brakemen shall speak grammatically and distinctly, an official of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad says: "We wish our men to use good language. It makes a great difference with us whether a man uses good grammar or speaks as though he had never attended even a district school. In order that there may be no confusion, we have ordered onductors to tell brakemen to say, 'The next st tion is Chicago.' Our brakemen do not make many mistakes in grammar, but we cannot help It if a man is a foreigner and makes a mistake in pronunciation. The trainmen understand that their services are appreciated more when they know how to announce stations properly."

Right in His Line.—"How long." inquired the

treadmill?"
"Two weeks, O conquering King. And he told me yesterday that he was having a fine time, although the scenery was getting monotonous."
"Two weeks? Great Allah! Who is he, anyway?"
"He claims he is an American bleycle scorcher;
but what that might be I know not,"—(Puck.

"The Athol (Mass.) Transcript" tells a story of an old citizen of that town, Dexter Lee, who had a wonderful power over animals. One day a pedler with a feroclous buildog came into town, and in the course of conversation Lee remarked that he could scare the dog out of the wagon.
"If you can," said the pedler, "I will give you every yard of silk there is in it."

Lee said no more, but stepped back a little and drew his under lip between his teeth, which caused his wiry chinwhisker to project into the air in an extraordinary and alarming manner. Then he fixed his eyes sharply on the dog, and slowly apthe animal.

The buildeg watched him for a moment as if fascinated; but presently, when Lee made a little dive at him, the dog made a leap out of the wagon, and, with a series of terrified howls, bounded across the street, and crouched there with his tail between his legs; nor could his master induce him to ome to him until the terrible man had gone to a distance.

A literary man in Boston has a son who is to him as the apple of his eye. The other day he noticed a square hole in the trousers of his well-beloved, a shricking hole just above the knee. "How is this?" asked the sire. And the boy replied: "You know I have two pairs, my best and the other. I couldn't tell them apart, so I cut a hole in the best, and now I can tell 'em and know which to put on."—(Boston Lournal.

John W. Breidenthal, the State Bank Commis stoner of Kansas, says: "I am daily receiving letters from Kansas bank-

ers about paper that I have made them charge off es bad debts being paid in full. One bank had six quarter-sections away out in the coyote country. I hardly considered such property an asset, but agreed that they should be set down as worth \$100 nouncing that one quarter brought \$600. The bank has the other five quarters left to secure the other \$100. Here is another letter from a bank that I had been abusing about its assets. It had four hundred acres of coyote country land. The president says he does not propose to sell it at a sacrifice and will buy it himself at twice the valuation I put on it. Some of the banks that I have been threatening to close up are in good shape now, and are talking back to me pretty plainly. A banker at St. John had a mortgage on everything an old fellow had, and I called the paper almost worthless a few months ago. The banker staked the man for one more effort. He put in four hundred acres of wheat, hit it right, and has paid off his mortgage and much more besides."

They have a queer way of making birth and marriage notices in some places. Here is a Bath nuptial as "The Times" serves it up:

"An employe of the Street Department went to Portsmouth this morning with a young Middle-st. girl. They were arrayed in their best garments. They will visit a clergyman while away."

And here's a stork item from "The Rockland Courier-Gazette":
"Hathorns Point-Mr. and Mrs. Irving Harrington were the recipients of a daughter Thursday last."—(Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COMB.

A pretty church wedding yesterday was that of Mrs. Louisa Gunst to Joseph Addoms Macdermott, which took place at 10 o'clock in the Roman Catholie Church of the Holy Rosary, in East One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st. The rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Wall, officiated at the ceremony, and afterward celebrated the nuptial mass, assisted by the Rev. Edward Tierney and the Rev. P. J. Mingoe. The bride, who wore a gown of pearl colored moire, was attended by her daughter, Miss Gunst and Miss Manning. The bridegroom's best man was J. S. Ruland, and the ushers the bridegroom's brother, Henry Clay Macdermott, Winthrop, Sand, Meredith Underhill and Samuel Welsh. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast, served by Mazzetti, at the bride's home, No. 371 Pleasant-ave. Mr. and Mrs. Macdermott, before making their home in Harlem, will explore the beautles of the Pacific Coast.

The wedding of Miss Marguerite Alice Regina Faucett, daughter of Mrs. Bertha Faucett, of No. 160 West Sixty-fifth-st., to Dr. John Joseph Kerwin, of New-Rochelle, was solemnized last evening in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus-ave. and Sixtleth-st. There were several hundred guests invited to the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. John J. Hughes, and only the immediate relatives were invited to the reception. The bride's gown was of pink moire, covered with pink mouseline de soie. The bridesmaids, in gowns of pink moire, covered with white chiffon, were Miss The rosa O'Shea, Miss Caroline Reed Harris, of New-York; Miss Lillie Falls-Dunn and Miss Louise Austin, of Memphis. Tenn. The bridegroom's best man war John R. Fellows, and the usher's sobert Locker-bil McOuat, of Indianapolis, Ind., a cousin of the bride; George D. Ebermeyer, Karl Grenville Sewall, of Schenectady, and Austin Radeliffe Baldwin, of New-York.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Emily Flanners, daughter of Mrs. M. E. Flannery, to William Freeman, of Brooklyn, was solemnized at 5 o'clock yeaterday afternoon in St. Paul's Roman Catholia Church, at Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Hill, the rector of the church, officiated at the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding supper, served at the home of the bride's mother, No. 156 West Ninety-ninth-st.

Miss Nora D. Hays, daughter of Mrs. Isabelle Hays, was quietly married to John W. Hemrick last evening at the home of her mother, No. 153 West Forty-fourth-st. The bride, whose gown was of ivory satin, flounced with point lace, was attended only by her sister. Miss Hays. The Rev. Richard J. Keeffe, of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second-st, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a welding supper served by Mazzetti.

The marriage of Miss Josephine Finley Burford, daughter of the late Rev. E. Spruille Burfors, who was at one time rector of the Protestant Episcopa Church of the Intercession, Washington Heights, to Dr. Pope M. Farrington, of Memphis, Tenn., took place last evening in the Church of All Argels, Eighty-first-st. and West End-ave. The rector, the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, performed the eremeny. The bride, whose gown was of white sath trimmed with point lace, was given away by her brother, Spruille Burford. Her maid of honor was Miss Maud Laycock, of Indianapolis, Ind.

The engagement is announced of Miss Josephia De Loiselle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jos Sinotte De Loiselle, of New-York, to Wallace Gui-ford, of Yonkers. The wedding will take place in Trinity Church, Boston, in a few weeks.

Warwick, N. Y., Oct. 6 (Special.)-An exceptionally pretty wedding was celebrated to-day in the Dutch Reformed Church, in the presence of many people from New-York City and Orange County. The bride was Miss Bertha Maria Furman, niece of Nicholas Lansing Furman, and the bridegroom was John Wheeler Sanford, a prominent young business man of Warwick. Francis Baird Sanford business man of Warwick. Francis Baird Sanford was the best man. The ushers were Lewis H. Furman, Harry C. Horton, Edward Burt Sanford, Henry Pelton, John Hynari and Fred C. Cary. The bridesmalds were the Misses Sarah M. Welling. Anna Bertha Taliman. Harriet L. Morehouse and Carrie Roe Buil. The maid of honor was Misses Sarah M. Drew. Marion Burt Sanford and Bertha Furman Lawrence were flower girls. A reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Furman.

TO LIVE ABROAD WITH HER FATHER. It is understood that Mrs. J. C. Wilmerding, jr., is to live abroad with her father. Vanderbilt Allen. Her husband will make his home on Staten Island.

RECEIVED BY MRS. M'KINLEY.

MEMBERS OF THE WOMAN'S HOME MISSIOTARY SOCIETY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Oct. 6 (Special).-Mrs. McKinley gave the first reception of the season in the Blue Room at the White House to-day, to the Woman's Hime Missionary Society. Mrs. McKinley looked chaimling in black and white striped silk gown, with lace trimmings. Her only jewelry was a diamond recess persons previously nominated but not confirmed by the Senate had over 7,000 to its credit. The woman suffrage amendment went down with a minority of 10,000, although it was the only one of the three for which any organ-has a mission. Not satisfied with being a Justice of the redevelopment of a trade in which and the person of any other land.

A Disobedient Patient.—Irate Patron—You advertise to cure consumption, don't you?

Dr. Quack—Yes, sir. I never fail when my instructions are followed.

Irate Patron—My son took your medicine for a principle of the redevelopment of a trade in which are patron—You advertise to cure consumption, don't you?

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Irate Patron—Wo and white Patron—You advertise to cure consumption, do stood on Mrs. McKinley's left. Mrs. McKinley looked exceedingly well, and smilingly greeted the last guest without the least show of fatigue, although she had shaken hands with several hundred

people.

Mrs. McKinley then withdrew, and the President received a party of visitors from North Carolina. This is the first reception Mrs. McKinley has given or attended this season. She is greatly interested in this mission work.

MANY VISITORS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

OFFICIAL AND SOCIAL CALLERS ON PRESIDENT M'KINLEY. Washington, Oct. 6.-There were many callers at

the White House to-day, among them being Secre-tary Alger, Assistant Secretary Day, Justice Harlan, Senator Shoup of Idaho, Representatives Sherman, of New-York, and Marsh, of Illinois, and R. Adams, Mass., whom President and Mrs. McKinley breakfast. Colonel John N. Taylor and his wife. of East Liverpool, Ohio, who are old friends of the President and Mrs. McKinley, are guests at the White House. They will remain several days. Colonel Taylor is one of the largest pottery manu-facturers in the country.

MR. AND MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT RETURN.

NUMBER OF OTHER WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE AR RIVE WITH THEM ON THE TEUTONIC

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Teutonic, after a summer abroad. They will spend a few days in this city and then expect to go to their home in Hempstead, Long Island. Among other passengers on the Teutonio Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs.

James A. Burden, Mrs. George Bliss, Miss Augusta James A. Burden, Mrs. George Elliss, Miss Augusta Bliss, O. C. Barber, Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Green, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Miss Duer, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. G. L. Forman, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cox, Jr., Jacob Plaff, Miss Plaff, W. W. Vivian, Sir A. B. Forwood, Bart. M. P.; Colond de Coetiogan, Lieutenant-Colone: Blagrove, J. E. Barbour, Major E. H. Hancock, Charles Raoul Duval, T. C. Bushnell, Frank Celli, John J. Corning, W. Clarence Martin, Captain Newsom, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Tuthill and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Vivian Bond. THE CENTENNIAL OF OLD IRONSIDES.

Boston, Oct. 6.-The committee on the celebration of the centennial of the launching tion held a meeting at the State House this more ing, with Councillor N. F. Ryder, of Middlebos presiding. James M. Perkins, private secretary Governor Wolcott, was elected secretary of the comittee. It was voted to invite Senator Henry Cabe Lodge to deliver the oration, to ask Dr. Edward Everett Hale to act as chaplain, and to invite Judge Grant, of Boston, to read Dr. Holmes's poem, "On Ironsides," at the celebration.

SETH LOW STANDS FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

From The New-York Journal.

From The New-York Journal.

One of the trials that make life so hard for the engineers of the political machines fust now is the quality of the men available for such citizens as are not satisfied with boss candidates. The yoter is no longer in the position of the traveller to whom the country hotel-keeper offered the choice between pepper and mustard for dinner. If he dishead upon another.

Many citizens who resent boss rule feel no necessity for looking further than 8th Low for a satisfactory candidate. Mr. Low unites the best elements of progressiveness and conservatism. Born to wealth, he has regarded his riches not as the means of his own aggrandizement, but as an agency for doing good. He has served a long apprenticeship in administrative work as the head, twice elected, of the governments of Brooklyn. His executive ability has enabled him to extend the work of Dr. Barnard, and reise Columbia to the rank of one of the first universities in America. While his broad sympathies and his efforts for the improvement of the condition of every class of the community have won him the friendship of those upon whom existing social arrangements gress most hardly, the most conservative citizens have no fear of any dangerous break in the process of orderly development under his management. In this campaign Seth Low stands pro-eminently for good government. If he should be elected, it is estain that no supporter of his would ever have reason to be ashamed of his part in bringing about that result.